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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange 16th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. There will not be much trouble in get ting liberal appropriations from this

Congress for coast defenses and strength-

ening the navy. Embassador Bayard's influence with British actors may prevent a company of barn stormers from being sent over to invade the country.

ments should stand together in opposiall had or hope to get "a slice of the

The British may find sweet revenge in pounding down American railway securities, but often the "bear" becomes B "bull" himself, and then the revenge may not be so sweet.

Senator Voorhees denies once more that he ever denounced Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings." The sworn affidavits of several persons who heard him use the language are on record.

Legion of Indiana at Evansville, Thursby the President in the Venezuelan affair, are the considerate judgment of from being used to deplete the reserve, men who know what war is.

It is not generous in the President, after he has had a vacation of two weeks since Congress has been in ses sion, to urge that body to give up the Christmas holidays and pass a resolution declaring itself in favor of an honest payment of the government debts.

Several Speakers have not appointed their committees until after the holidays, but the really prudent Speaker announces them the day on which the House scatters for the Christmas holidays, to the end that the wrath of the dissatisfied may be mollified by an interval of ten days.

the probabilities, but capital is pro- time. verbially timid and subject to unreasonable panics. If stock markets have any sober second thought it is to be hoped the excitement will be of short duration.

Those imaginative persons who no and then assert that the mass of the people of Canada would like to be annexed to the United States should read Canadian journals since the publication of the President's message and learn that the Canadian in politics and newspaper is the most devoted adherent to the British crown.

five years ago a gallant commodore of portions if timely measures are no ways be in the fight; but our country, and Americans will stand by it.

The Journal extends its congratulations to those Democratic citizens of Indiana in Washington who have been removed from little places in the Capitol to make room for Republicans. They will now have a chance to come to Indiana "and grow up wish the country" while their Republican successors will be getting out of touch with their former eighbors and growing into a condition that will cause them to feel very helpless and unhappy when they in turn' shall be removed.

There has been some desire to know nator Sherman's opinion relative to cause he is prospective chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations. He has for that reason declined to discuss the question beyond expressing the opinion that it will be finally adjusted without war. The closing paragraph of his book recently published shows the nservative bent of his mind. He says: The events of the future are beyond the vision of mankind, but I hope that our people will be content with internal growth and avoid the complications of foreign acquisition. Our family of States is already enough to create embarrassments in nate, and a republic should not hold nt provinces or possessions. Every on will create embarrassments de and Mexico as independent rep ics will be more valuable to the United he Union already embraces discordant ele-ients enough without adding others. If my ife is prolonged I will do all I can to add to the strength and prosperity of the United States, but nothing to extend its limits or to add new dangers by acquisitions of for-

change their place only, not their nature, in the situation that called for immewas noted for his Anglomania, and now | question and the assertion of the Mon the London Times, he is showing his un- hour and the overshadowing question in Americanism. His letters are utterly de- American politics. void of patriotism, and are doing more

patriotism he ever had.

UNNECESSARY-POSSIBLY WORSE. that, in the midst of the peril which the peace. "sudden and unusual apprehension and policy that would have timidity in business circles" of which nues of the government the President speaks.

Except that the President further urges his scheme for the retirement of the legal-tender notes by issues of bonds, he makes no recommendation of any ecific measure. Secretary Carlisle has It is natural that European govern- suggested a short-time bond to give tem- inapplicable," and porary relief, but the President does not | zuelan question "show tion to the Monroe doctrine. They have even indicate any measure except his grounds of national policy." This is a scheme for greenback retirement. On collegian's quibble. If the Monroe docrevenue into a treasury which would trine. In the present case it could not have suspended payment months ago have been kept out of sight without makbut for the greenbacks obtained for ing the United States the laughing stock gold, which, in turn, had been obtained of the world. by bond issues. The great weakness in The resolutions adopted by the Loyal | the financial situation is inadequate revenue. The President cannot or will mulgated, because in that case it would day night, approving the position taken | not see this. With sufficient revenue the treasury could prevent the greenback terference on its merits, or, as Prowhich would be done when fifty or a tional policy. Under that rule of prohundred millions of greenbacks were laid away in the vaults of the treasury | decided for itself whether any particular where they could not be reached. In case of European interference furnished fact, the gradual redemption of the ground for protest or cause of war, and greenbacks as they seem to be redundant would be the better method to retire them from circulation, and this litical fact, and the distinct committal

could be done with ample revenues. play the demagogue he might be fairly sary in every case that falls within its accused of sending the message of yes- | definition. terday to Congress with a view of putting his opponents, in common parlance, "in a hole;" but, whether this is his purpose or not, he can be held responsible for whatever unfavorable conditions may follow its issue unless his purpose The excitement in the stock markets is to announce that Congress will be reof London and New York is not justified | sponsible for an issue of bonds which by anything in the present situation or he will doubtless make within a short

LET IT BE SETTLED NOW.

Statesmanship should be far sighted. international complications are sometimes averted or prevented from reaching a dangerous stage by being met and settled at the threshold. Whether the Venezuelan complication could have been averted by earlier action is not known, but the situation has been growing more acute for nearly two years | whole country isn't worth two cents an past, and England's position has all the acre.' time been growing stronger.

There is another cloud on the horizon. no larger than a man's hand now, but At a public dinner more than seventy- which may grow to much greater prothe United States navy, one of the fight- | taken to dissipate it. There is reason to ing sailors of that day, gave the follow- | believe that England is preparing to aping toast: "Our country! In her inter- propriate, or at least to lay the foundacourse with foreign nations may she al- | tion of a claim to a valuable piece of Alaska by pushing the boundary of her right or wrong." This is good doctrine Northwest Territory beyond the true line. Already she has established a mail line and postoffices on what has been heretofore recognized as American soil In a little while British subjects will have settled on this land, and a few years hence, when a dispute arises, England will claim that she has had peaceable possession of it for years, has established mail lines and postoffices, that t is occupied by British subjects, and that it is too late for the United States to protest. This is the English way. The situation here foreshadowed should not be permitted to arise. The Alaskan question should be met at the threshold and settled promptly. We do not want to drift into a boundary dispute in which England will have the benefit of years of adverse possession. The prompt settlement of the Alaskan question offers an opportunity for the exercise of real statesmanship, and it calls for imme-

NOT PRACTICAL STATESMANSHIP.

A French general said of the charge of the Light Brigade at the battle of Balaklava, "It is magnificent, but it is not war." So, considering the time and circumstances of the President's affirmation of the Monroe doctrine, one might say, "It was bold, but it was not statesmanship." True statesmanship does not ignore present and pressing questions for those which, if not less important, are at least more remote. The Monroe doctrine is right, and must be maintained. but there was no urgent occasion for its assertion at this time. The Venezuelan | the Secretary of State in Washington, with Mr. George W. Smalley illustrates the it was a year ago, and was not approachdage that they who cross the ocean ing an acute stage. There was nothing In London, as the long-time corre- diate, not to say impetuous action, and spondent of the New York Tribune, he certainly nothing to make the Venezuelan in New York, as the corrrespondent of roe doctrine the paramount duty of the

In thus going abroad to seek occasion than any other agency to mislead public | for precipitating an issue which, though opinion abroad by misrepresenting the important, was not urgent, the Presiattitude of the American people and the dent has neglected a home question of the Orinoco company is \$25,000,000. Among true drift of public opinion here. If Mr. greater importance and real urgency. brother of Austin Corbin, of New York; eyer had any true American we mean the question of national and Ellis Morrison, Speaker of the Wash- game. It may occur to the good, and true american we mean the question of national and Ellis Morrison, Speaker of the Wash-

spirit he has lived abroad so long and finances. If the people were not swept ssociated so much with American hating off their feet by a wave of patriotism foreigners that he has lost what little | they would stand amazed at the audacity of the administration in precipitating a discussion of war after it has shown its inability to administer the govern-There does not appear to be any condi- ment in time of peace. An administration in the financial situation which tion that had demonstrated its inability should have led the President just now, to make the revenues of the government as Congress is about to take the cus- meet its expenses in time of peace, creattomary holiday recess, to send it a ing monthly deficits for nearly two message upon financial affairs. The years, and which had stubbornly or condition of the gold reserve is not more stupidly refused to recognize the gravserious than it has been several times ity of the situation thus created, had no before. Because of the flurry in Ameri- | right to create another situation involvcan securities held abroad there may ing the possibility of war. With an imjust now be a greater demand for gold mense shrinkage in our foreign trade to send thither, but the situation is not and corresponding decrease of revenues; so much different from that a year ago | with three issues of bonds already made that the President should send a message | and more impending; with a deficit of to Congress at a most unpropitious time. | nearly \$100,000,000 during 1893, of \$15.000,-The President must know that no meas- | 000 last year, of more than \$20,000.000 ure for the relief of the treasury-for during six months of the present fiscal that is what it amounts to-can become | year, and of more than \$3,000,000 during a law without several days of discussion. the first fifteen days of the present The President seems to assume that some | month, the administration should have sort of financial measure can be rushed | recognized that its first duty was to through both branches of Congress in a bring the revenues up to the point of couple of days. He should remember sustaining the government in time of

President saw a year ago, he insisted | Admitting that the Monroe doctrine is that the Democratic House should pass | right, it is nevertheless true that the his banking scheme, and that nearly a President chose a bad time to assert it. month was wasted in a futile effort to | Of course, the people will sustain him, secure the passage of a bill including a but he would have shown more pracportion of his scheme. Besides, the tical statesmanship if he had addressed President has the same authority to himself, for the present at least, to mitiissue bonds in aid of the reserve now as gating the financial difficulties which he had last February. Therefore such now beset the government. Instead of a message at such a time seems un- challenging popular support for a war fortunate, as its only effect, so far as it | policy he should have demonstrated his may have any, will be to create that claim to such support by formulating a penditures in time of

Professor Woolse the contrary, he wants Congress, before trine had never been declared, or if it recess, to do something by legislative had not been approved in several presienactment and declaration to remind the | dential messages, talked about for fifty apprehensive that that body is deter- years, and made a national tradition it mined, under all circumstances, to ob- might be kept out of sight. But one serve every obligation its predecessors might almost as well talk of keeping the have assumed. That could be done by Declaration of Independence or the Conresolution; but resolution will not pour stitution out of sight as the Monroe doc-

IT COULD NOT

This country could have got along very well if the doctrine had never been prohave decided each case of European infessor Woolsey says, on grounds of nacedure the United States would have would have acted accordingly. But the Monroe doctrine is an historical and poof this government to it through a long If the President were accustomed to term of years makes its assertion neces-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

His Skirts Were Clear. "This joke," said the disgusted subscriber 'was originated in 1784." "Yes," replied the editor calmly, "that was when we bought it."

The Cheerful Idiot. "Now is the time," said the patriotic boarder, "for some one to get up a national air that shall be distinctly American." "What is the matter already," asked the Cheerful Idiot, "with 'You Can't Play in

Why, Indeed? The lady with the high brow advanced with an air of timid confidence. "I'm soliciting funds," said she, "for the aid of the

Patagonian missionaries." "Now, what do you want to be sending missionaries to Patagonia for?" asked the practical gentleman querulously. "The

Among the Freaks.

"Another row at the boardin' house," said the fat lady "What now?" asked the two-headed girl. new boarder that ain't much of a gent, I think, and he keeps on eatin' with his words he used; positively sick-to look at

RICH PRIZE IN VENEZUELA. Secret of England's Claim to Part of the Territory.

New York Morning Journal. An interesting feature of the international emplication over Venezuela les in the fact hat most of the territory in dispute has been conceded to an American corporation. Fitzgerald, a native of Mechanics-Y., obtained the concession originally from Guzman Blanco, in 1883. The Manoa company, limited, was organzed with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, Fitzgerald, at that time, was a citizen Venezuela. The company did some work in the territory and Fitzgerald went to England for the purpose of selling the rights and franchises to London capitalists. The American stockholders refused to sell at the offered price and various complications en-

John P. Bowman, of Minnesota, was the resident of the company, but the developent of the property was not rapid because f the differences of opinion among the directors of the company. Last spring a new organization was started for the purpose of leveloping the concession. It was called the prinoco company. Donald Grant, of Minnesota, was the leading spirit, and his son, Samuel Grant, was elected president of the company. President Crespo, of Venezuela, reaffirmed the original concession on June cuelan property was believed by its organizers to have been fully established by the

newed grant, and it began operations as business concern without questioning the ill authority of the government of Venezuela to legally make the grant of that portion claimed by England. When, in 1884, he Manoa company attempted to erect sawmills near the Berima river, the Governor of British Guiana had interfered, and his representatives had been driven from the territory. The English authorities were at that time notified that until Venezuela yielded the jurisdiction over the territory the pany would allow no interference with

The dispute was not renewed until Engand found its imaginary boundary line for British Guiana, taking in a part of the any's concession. The company d a protest with Venezuela and with pies of the grant and certificates of per-rmance, which had been declared good the courts of both Venezuela and the

Ited States. The grant consists of 14,400,000 acres rich in timber and minerals. Single trees standing there are worth \$5,000 landed in New York, and the famous El Calloa gold mines, owned by the Rothchilds, out of which \$30,000,000 of gold has already been taken, are within a short distance. In the grant are asphalt deposits richer and more extensive than those of Trinidad. The ter-ritory in dispute is said to be richer than

The rivalry of the two countries over it ownership has retarded the development of its gold and iron mining and mahogany re ces, the value of which is well known

Ington State House of Representatives. The company has advertised its concession extensively throughout the West and Northwest, where its principal officers live. George E. Underhill, who was appointed United States consul to Bolivar, Venezuela, during Chester A. Arthur's administration and superseded in 1892, gave his views on the subject last night. Mr. Underhill went to Venezuela in 1880, and was instrumental in introducing American mechanical contrivances into that country. chanical contrivances into that country During the revolution that put Crespo in power he incurred the enmity of one of the insurgents, General Hernandez, and was detained in the country against his

will for some months. "Although I have a claim against the Venezuelan government for the water works I built in Bolivar, and I am persona non grata there, I heartly commend Presi-dent Cleveland's message," said Mr. Under-"For many years American citizens abroad have received inadequate protection through the circumlocution of the State Department and as a United States citizen am gratified to see that American national interests at least are to be conserved. I am confident that had Great Britain occupled the position of this country the Vene-zuelan boundary question would have been determined long ago.

"It is not, however, a mere dispute about boundaries. It was one originally, but for years Great Britain has been extending ts claim. There is no question in my min that the British government has been steadily encroaching on land that proper-ly belongs to Venezuela. The boundary now claimed by Great Britain is almost up to the town of Bolivar, and if the controversy were prolonged for another de-cade Venezuela would have still less terri-

"The British government's object in pushing its claims so rigorously is entirely clear. The territory in dispute is extremely rich in minerals and valuable woods, and on the island of Pedernales is a pitch lake said to exceed in worth the Barber company's lake on the island of Trinidad. As richness of the country became appar-Great Britain's desire to extend its line increased. Especial eagerness was demonstrated when the gold deposits were

"I have been all over the Orinoco com-pany's concession and through much of the disputed territory and can readily see the ingeniousness of the British arguments pporting their claims. Now, however, that an American company has many mil-lions at scake in the disputed territory, the question is interesting to this country not alone because the Monroe doctrine is an issue, but because American citizens have rights there that this government should

"Should the British government succeed in eventually obtaining possession of the land embraced in the Orinoco company's grant, the complications that might occur are endless and the interests of American citizens | Kansas City Journal.

sumer severely The Greenback. (As President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle regard it.) What prompted Adam and his Eve The baneful apple to receive, Which, later, made them sorely grieve?

The Greenback! What was it caused the wicked Cain, while mercy raised her voice in vain, To lay out Abel on the plain?

What was it ruined Rome and Greece, What brought them strife instead of peace, What made their power and glory cease? The Greenback!

What portent, bursting into view, Made brave Napoleon feel so blue That he got whipped at Waterloo? The Greenback!

The Greenback!

What keeps the whole world in the mire, What breeds each ill we count most dire-Plague, pestilence, mosquitoes, fire?
The Greenback!

-New York Mail and Express. "WORKED" BY M'KISSICK.

The Government Likely to Be a Loser in the Stanford Suit.

The Department of Justice has small hopes of winning the government's case against the widow of Senator Stanford, which will be argued early in January on appeal from the decision of the courts of California. The case involves a little matter of \$15,000,000 and the principle to be decided affects the estates of the other original organizers of the Central Pacific railroad to the extent of about \$45,000,000 additional. Officials in Washington begin to suspect that they have been made the victim of a "job," and they are far from comfortable in consequence. The case against Mrs. Stanford was inspired San Francisco attorney named L. B. Mc-Kissick, who persuaded Mr. Olney, when that gentleman was Attorney-general, that the government might collect \$60,000,000 as principal and interest on the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Centra Pacific railroad. After Mrs. Stanford was assessed \$15,000,000, Mr. Huntington was to be proceeded against and then the estates of Hopkins and Crocker were to be similarly favored. On the hearing of the case in California, however, the fact was devel-oped that the law under which these peothe California Legislature until three years after the organization of the Central Pa-

were to be held was not enacted by pany. On that showing the case was decided against the government.

An appeal to a higher court resulted in the sustaining of the decision of the first court, and now the matter is before the Supreme Court. The Department of Justice appealed frantically to McKissick for additional evidence and law bearing on the case, but he has replied that he is unable to supply it, and not a single new point will be brought up in the argument next month. It looks like a dead open-and-shut case against the government on a mere question of fact. McKissick has been paid \$25,000 for his services and the only result that is in sight is the freeing of Collis P. Huntington and the heirs of Hopkins and Crocker from the cloud of a \$60,000,000 liability. For this blessing they are under great obligations to Mr. McKissick. as they will soon be able, thanks to his kindness, show a clear title to whatever interests they may have in the Central Pacific property. Mr. McKissick will not assist the presentation of the argument in the

tertainment already. INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

Stanford case before the Supreme Court, He appears to have afforded sufficient en-

Not of Carlisle Only, but of All Government Departments.

Kansas City Journal. If the House is to undertake to make a record of the deseperate ends resorted to by the Cleveland administration to deceive the people as to the sufficiency of the present tariff to pay the expenses of the government, it should not stop with investigating Carlisle's methods alone. It will take very little probing to show that the treasury accounts have been manipulated to put a false appearance before the people. But to go further will be to show that the Congress which passed the "infamous and perfidious" tariff measure, scaled down appropriations until almost evcramped and embarrassed for want of money to pay expenses. A notable example of this, and one which can readily be understood all over the country, is the inability of the federal courts to pay their jurors and witnesses. Then, there is the

If there is any one thing of which th present administration is guilty more than mother, it is in the unwarranted liberty taken with the Nation's pensioners. laws are too liberal in the reward of disabled soldiers, then there was a way to get at them through Congress by cutting down the amount of their stipends. But that would not do. It would be political suicide for the party. The Democratic way to ac complish the end was to get a courageous brigadier at the head of the Interior De-partment who would do by stealth what the party lacked the courage to do openly. And they got their man. The robbery went on, and is going on now. It is a proper subject for investigation connection with the shaking up that is given Mr. Carlisle. And if the inquiry hould be carried into the various other departments, it would be found that the

nost disastrous period in the entire history of the business management of the govern-Speaking of Governor Morton.

Nobody, in New York or out of it, believe

artment is only a part of a thoroughly or-

or has ever believed that Governor Morton has even a fighting chance for the Repub-lican nomination at St. Louis. His age and his physical condition would be against him if he were in every other respect an ideal candidate, and it is not likely that the party will turn to New York and to its septuagenarian Governor at a time when everything points to an overwhelming party victory, and when there are no factions to propitiated, no sections to be cultivated and no States to be wooed. Governor Mor-ton is a worthy, dignified gentleman, who has been already honored by the country quite as highly and as often as his talents and abilities deserve, and there is not the slightest intention of elevating him to the dency, whatever the en Saratoga may have asserted. The Repulicans of New York State are good polit cians, and will be heard from at the proper time, after they have played their waiting

ernor later on that he has been engaged SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK in the sport of battledore and shuttlecock in his own camp.

GREAT CAESAR! The News Doesn't Seem to Know It Is

Painting Its Own Portrait.

ndianapolis News. Even when the New York Post is right, as it frequently is, it has a peculiarly exas-perating way of insisting upon its views. It asserts its position with the air of one pos-sessed of omniscience, and loftily superior to all others who may venture to discuss the current problem. Indeed, it seems, generally, to be amazed, or to assume to be amazed, that any one of intelligence should have the temerity to question the correctness and auemerity to question the correctness and au-hority of its pronouncements. That one loes manifest such temerity is taken by the Post to show either lack of intelligence or a deprayed heart. It is right, and altogether right; everybody who thinks differently is wrong and altogether wrong. There is no other possible side of the question for right-thinking men to approve, except the side for which it has declared. If you humbly raise a doubt, or suggest an exception, or mention a qualification, you are loftly in-formed that you do not know what you are talking about, inasmuch as the Post, in its superior wisdom, has already decided that it proposes to attach no weight to such considerations. This is certainly a very trying temper to argue with. It probably explains the fact that the New York newspapers very seldom reply to any strictures or criticisms of the Post.

Business of the Advertisement. Hardware.

It is not the business of the advertisement o sell goods. It is to assist your salesmen and your catalogue in selling. It is the business of the advertisement to create correspondence, to separate the prob-able from the possible customers, to bring into your office letters which indicate that certain people desire certain goods, and it is then your business, and the business of your employes, to sell them.

A Very Different Matter. Kansas City Journal.

It has been discovered that Embassador Bayard's un-American address in Scotland is substantially one he delivered several times before colleges and societies in this country. That does not help the case any, however. A private citizen or member of Congress may do and say a great many discreditable things which cannot be tolerated when done and said by the country's accredited representative in a foreign court.

Small but Valuable.

would be a great pity, to be sure, to two great nations to go to war over a "little strip" of territory in South America. At the same time, that little strip is as large as the State of New York, and contains the richest gold fields on the continent. It is not the value of the territory in dispute, however, but the principle at stake which will cause trouble if there should be

Debs and His Friends.

New York Mail and Express. It is announced from Indiana that if opulists attempt to thrust their presidential nomination on Eugene Debs next year he will indignantly reject it. Obviously Debs wishes it to be distinctly understood that he is not in the undertaking business.

A Question of Judgment. Louisville Commercial.

Ex-Senator Ingalls rushed into print, with undue haste, to assert that he is not a Harrison man. It would be attributing to the ex-President very poor judgment to suspect that he is an Ingalls man.

A Howling Absurdity.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When the fact is recalled that Indiana used to present such men as Morton and Hendricks for President, the candidacy of Gov. Claude Matthews becomes a howling

Candidates and Platform.

Detroit Tribune. For President: Tom Taggart, of Indiana; for Vice President, Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; platform, there are only a very few of us who didn't get left.

John Bull's. Kansas City Journal. Grover has been doing a good deal of

shooting since he moved to the White House, but this is the first time he ever really hit the bull's eye. Tight Place.

Washington Post. Mr. Foraker occupies a most unpleasant position. In case McKinley fails to get that nomination Foraker is to be held per-

sonally responsible. A Suggestion. Washington Post. The Democrats might nominate Dana and

Watterson merely for the purpose of ascertaining which end of the ticket could kick

Quite Successful. Washington Post. With \$100,000 in her inside pocket for welve months of matrimony, Margaret Mather is not disposed to regard it as a

The Danger.

Detroit Tribune We gather that if Senator Sherman doesn't get pretty nearly what he wants he will jump in and recollect somebody. The Rule.

Those who are in haste to strike are the very ones whose leisure for repentance is apt to be long continued. Carlisle's Position.

Kansas City Journal. Secretary Carlisle's report, briefly summed up, is that the lack of money has nothing to do with deficits.

Kansas City Journal. And the grave robbers have even gone so

in Kansas. This is indeed hard. Cause of the Delay. Philadelphia Press. No wonder it took Salisbury four months to reply. He had to do a heap of thinking, but to little effect after all.

One Man Happy. Washington Post.

It will afford Brer Rosebery much pleasure to sit back and watch Brer Salisbury slide down from his perch. Good Time. Philadelphia Press.

s in the American humor Congress will act on the deficit question. Cause and Effect. Philadelphia Press.

When Bemis went out of the door in

Chicago the millions came in at the win-

It is to be hoped that while the President

An Alternative. Kansas City Journal. Embassador Bayard should either rolldown his trouser legs or come home.

Detroit Tribune. Nevertheless, Mr. Bayard is not as bad looking as he is pictured by the press. Hard on Him.

Exact Justice.

Kansas City Journal. Poor Bayard! How will he ever be able to explain away this dreadful thing? Oh, Just the Same. Kansas City Journal.

The third term movement, however, is just as hopelessly mired as before. Chicago Post Carlisle and Cleveland are of one mind and it is the President's.

Have You Tried Both? It is harder to be happy with riches than it is without them.

Solid Down There. Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph. Cleveland can easily carry Venezuela at the next election.

Now, let the whole British navy try for

Their Chance.

ELUCIDATION AND REVIEW OF IN-TERNATIONAL LESSON, DEC. 22.

The Birth of Christ as Related in Luke ii, 8-20-An Event That Meant Censeless Battle with Evil.

By REV. JAMES E. GILBERT, D. D., Secretary of the American Society of Re-ligious Education.

(These lessons constitute the Sunday-school extension department of the above named society. All who study them are reuested to send their names, postoffice address and denomination, mentioning this paper, to the author at Washington, D. C., for enrollment)

INTRODUCTION .- The international committee has turned our study from the kings of Israel to the advent of the King eternal. (I Tim. i, 17.) This has been done with reference to the great church festival. The book from which we study bears its author's name. As the companion of Paul (Col. iv. 14) he had full knowledge of the early years of Christianity (Ch. 1, 3), and he was in hearty sympathy with the missionary spirit which carried the gospel westward to Rome. Master of Greek learning, he employs his scholarship to give finish to his writings. Luke begins his sketch of Jesus by recording what the other evangelists omit-the annunciation to Zacharias, to Elizabeth and to Mary; the latter's visit to Elizabeth and her inspired song; the birth and infancy of John the Baptist. He explains also how Jesus ably is not aware of the number of men employed to guard him. It was certainly prophet declared he would be. (Micah. v, 2.)

The decree of Capser had compelled Joseph. the foster father, accompanied by the prospective mother, to go thither to be enrolled and taxed. The passage for the day relates

events following the birth.

SHEPHERDS.-To whom shall it be first announced that Christ has come? Shall it of power, and will seek to destroy the babe. who turn the people from them. (Matt. xxvi, 47.) Besides, they interpret the prophecies concerning the Messiah as descriptive of a as such one of lowly birth. The dignitaries in state and church will one day unite to put the son of Mary to death. (Luke xxil, 23.) Just outside the city are flocks feeding on those same pasture lands which were used centuries ago. Humble men are there watching the sheep, possibly the descendants of those who were the servants of Jesse, when Samuel came to anoint the new king. (I Sam. xvi, 11.) These shepherds shall be the first to know of the advent. They have not been corrupted by the scenes and customs of the court, and they are best prepared to hear the message. (Psalm xxxiv,

ANGEL-Who shall tell the story to the shepherds? Shall it be the porter (John 3), who keeps the gate, who admitted the travelers from Galilee? He cannot leave his post of duty, and it is doubtful if he knows anything of the manger and its precious occupant. Shall Joseph go? It is probable that the young mother needs his company. (Matt. ii, 11.) Shall some one from the vil-lage be sent? The inhabitants are asleep, and know not the dignity of the little strang-er. An angel shall be employed. He knows that no mortal then understood, for his ome is the eternal habitation sus came (John xvii, 5). where, through countless ages, the inexpressible glory had been displayed. On other errands to mortals angels had come. (Gen. xxi, 17.) Suddenly descending from the skies the celestial visitor stood among the shepherds. The effulgence from the world above attended him and lighted up all the plain, shedding an unearthly splendor over the face of nature. A similar visitation was granted to Saul of Tarsus on his way to Damascus,

TIDINGS.-What will the angel say to the shepherds? "Fear not," were his first words. The supernatural exhibition had overpowered them. Their vision must have been disturbed by the sight. (Acts ix, 8.) Strong men though they were, accustomed to danger, they trembled with alarm. Besides, it had been long understood that anyone who saw a celestial being must die. (Judges xiii, 22.) The angel, therefore, assured his hearers that no harm was intended. Instead, he brought them good tidings. "A Savior is barn unto you this day," he said, fulfilling the promise made to Joseph (Matt. i, 21), declaring the nature and mission of the child-human, because born; divine, because a Savior. The angel went on to associate the child with Israel's hopes, locating him in the city of David, calling him Christ and Lord, the first the Greek equivalent of Messiah, king; the latter the same as Jeovah, the covenant-making and covenanting God. (Gen. iii, 15.) Savior, Christ,

Lord—this was the complete message. ANTHEM.—What is the importance of the event just announced? The shepherds might have known in part, for the synagogue schools had taught the Scrip-tures to all. The doctors might have ex-plained more fully had not a veil been over their eyes. (II Cor. iii, 14.) It is desirable that the shepherds and that after centuries should know, even from the ng, what the coming of Christ signified. Immediately there was with the angel a multitude of heavenly host. (Matt. xxvi, 53.) They filled the air, and their voices rang out full and clear in the silence of the early morning. "Glory to God in the highest" was the first strain of their song. The mercy, the wisdom and the righteousness of God were to be unfolded by the advent. This was the consummation of olan laid in the ages past. (Gen. iii, "On earth peace" to men of good will, so the words should be translated. Christ's coming meant irrepressible conflict with the powers of darkness (Matt. x, 34), but to those whose hearts are changed it meant joy and satisfaction. He had a Godward and a manward mission. (Isa. ii, 4.)
VISIT.—How will the shepherds receive

dull ears and hard hearts? Will they indifferent to the fulfillment of prophe and the realization of national hopes? (Gali, 16.) Scarcely had the angels departed when they conferred concerning what they had heard and resolved to visit the newborn child. (Isa. ix, 6.) Hastening over the plain, up "the terraced hill, through the moonlit gardens" they entered the town. Their search was not long. Having been told that Jesus would be found in a manger, they proceeded to the public in where strangers find accommodations. inn where strangers find accommodations, and were directed to the place where the beasts were kept, because there was no room elsewhere. The fancy of painters and poets has revealed in the secene as the shepherds entered and beheld Joseph, Mary and child. But the inspired penman

with honest simplicity has not attempted to describe the interview. WONDER.-What will the shepherds after their visit? Will they retire in silent disappointment? Because of the surroundings and the humiliation will they conclu that they failed to find Him of whom the angels spoke, or that the message was mis-understood? No, they were men of faith. Going forth into the streets of Bethlehem, they reported with gladness the doings of the night. (II Cor. iv, 13.) The birth of a babe always awakens woman's sympathy, and when it was told that in the mange lay an infant, it is altogether probable that hospitality soon found a more agreeable resting place. But the story of the angels, refold as it must have been, invested the little one with far greater interest. As the tidings spread from lip to lip, from home to home, the village was greatly excited, the population, wondering and curious, asking and answering questions. It may be that some doubted, but the greater part believed, and all felt that a notable

event had occurred in their midst.

PONDERING.—And what of the virgin mother? She had passed through strange experiences during the last nine months.

There was the visit of the mighty Gabriel at her home in Nazareth (Chron. i, 26), when she bowed in humble sub there was the interview in the hill country of Judah with the mother of John; was the lapse of time in obscurity, for by the journey to the ancient home of her family, a period full of expectation; there had been the mother's joy. All this was calculated to lead her mind along many lines of sober reflection on the problems of life and its issues. And now these plain men of the field have come to report the night vision and to worship, and the people have taken up the story with amazement. She finds herself thus suddenly the subject of public attention. Highly favored among women (Chron. i, 28), she seemed not fully to comprehend, but pondered in her heart the things that were told to her. PRAISING.—Having published the news in Bethlehem, what will the shepherds do? Will the impression be short-lived? Were they excited? When they have become calm will they dismiss the subject? No. They went forth more strongly convinced than when they came, Finding all as it had been promised, perhaps influenced by

Spirit's power upon their hey returned to their flocks, glarify they returned to their flocks, glorifying and praising God. Their hearts were full of the theme, they were not ashamed to utter their convictions. They were the first human evangelists, imitating the angels in their spirit and words. They evidently felt a personal interest, for the one who spoke to them had said "born to you."

CONCLUSION.—If the birth of Jesus was attended with circumstances of evidence. attended with circumstances of external humiliation it was also marked with a dignity and majesty far surpassing the pomp of kings and the splendor of palaces and retinues, suited to pour contempt on all human grandeur. The first gospei procla-mation illustrates the true method of making Christ known. Begun by an angel, re-peated in chorus, received by shepherds, moving them to action, retold in the city, awakening wonder, rehearsed with rejoic-ing. Whosoever hears let him speak (Rev. xxil, 17), until the world is full of His

In His Name. In the city's splendid mansion. In the quiet country home. In the poor man's humble dwelling: Where'er loving hearts may roam, Cherished mem'ries of the Christ child Bringing joy and peace to earth, Lead to deeds of thoughtful kindness To commemorate His birth.

Peru, Ind., Dec. 20. GUARDS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Number Has Been Increased, but Nobody Seems to Know the Renson. Washington Special to Chicago Record. Something must have happened at the White House recently, for the force of patrolmen on duty there was increased to twenty-seven the day before the President moved in from Woodley. At the police office headquarters they say that it is only Thurber's nervousness; that the President knows nothing about it, and that he probably is not aware of the number of men keep the outside guard out of the weather, but there is no more reason why two me

should sit all night and watch the front door of the President's residence than

there is for them to guard the Capitol or

any other of the public buildings in lar manner During the first year of President Clevebe to Herod at Jerusalem? No, he is jealous men on duty at the executive mansion, the same number that had been employed there (Matt. ii, 11.) Shall it be to the priests and since the war. Two were on duty at night and two in the day time. One patrolled the scribes? No; they are haughty and bigoted, | grounds in front of the White House and esteeming their prerogatives more than the | the other those in the rear, looking out burglars and fire and that sort of th second year of the first Cleveland adminis-tration the force was doubled and eight men were detailed for duty. When Presitemporal prince, and they will not receive dent Harrison came in he ordered four to as such one of lowly birth. The dignitaries report back to the superintendent of police for duty elsewhere, and the same number were there through his administration as through General Grant's. But when Mr. Cleveland came back the second time more policemen were called for, and within six weeks after his inauguration there were twelve instead of four on duty. Carter Harrison was assassinated the white House force was increased to eigh-teen and more from time to time until there are now two sergeants and twenty-seven patrolmen under Thurber's directions -six times as many as guard the Capito and twice as many as are detailed for detective service through the entire city of Washington. Six men compose the day squad, four in uniform and two in citizen's dress. The others are on at night, and they not only patrol the grounds sur-rounding, but are stationed at various places inside the White House. There is a man sitting all night at the head of each stairway and one in every corridor, while as I have already said, two constantly occupy the sentry boxes in front of the entrance and are supposed to keep their eyes fixed upon the keyhole. They are picked men, selected for their experience, good looks and intelligence. The increased detail from the city police has not, however, caused any reduction in the force of messengers, watchmen, ushers and other employes on the President's staff. They are simply supernumeraries intended to protect simply supernumeraries intended to protect the person of the President from some impending danger which the officers at police headquarters tell me is known to or suspected only by Mr. Thurber.

LONDON METHODS.

City Doing Its Own Work.

Some Advantages Resulting from the Chicago Record Since the London County Council came into existence in 1889 numerous reforms in the management of the affairs of the metropolis have been instituted, among contract system of public work. The first Council, which numbered among its members Lord Rosebery and John Burns, un took to dispense with the enormous pr of the contractor and at the same

accord better treatment to the employed of the municipality. Direct employment whenever possible, has been substituted for the contract system. The first building erected by the Council under the new plan was a schoolhouse, the lowest bid for which was £2,300. The County Council built it with its own men at a cost of only f1,766. Since then the plan of the municipality doing its own work has developed, until at the time, according to a report made to the Council meeting of Nov. 11, of this year, the municipality has on its pay roll in th works department, engaged on unfinished works, 1,634 employes. These workmen all receive the trades-union rates of wages. Moreover, it has been the policy of the Council to push its work when the de-mand for labor in other lines was lightest. On twenty-seven pleces of work complesince March 31, of the present year, actual cost exceeded the amount of

final estimate in only three instances. The following summnary of works completed shows how well the Council has kept within estimates: Final Actual Estimate. Cost. pleted since March 31, 1895. £122,561 £119,16 Sixty-two works previously reported to Council...... 175,732 178,454 The total amount of certified accounts for

jobbing works since March 31, 1895, were Actual cost, £3,503; value at schedule prices The advantages of the plan followed by The city has more assurance getting first-class work and gets it for less Not only do the estimates of the works department run under what the bid of contractors used to be, but there is better for the laborer and tends to give him a better position than he could secure under the private contractors, who often The experience of the London County Council is an instructive one for Chicago where all public work is done by the con tract system, and oftentimes in such manner as to give poor satisfaction. witness the pavements of many or

A Very Good Point Made. New York Post.

We find simultaneously in our Kansas exchanges the statement that a new census just taken shows that "there is pret not another State in the Union whose p lation is so thoroughly American as that of Kansas," more than 90 per cent. of the people having been born in the United States, and this profound criticism of the President's plan for retiring greenbacks, by Lucien Baker, a native American who has just taken his seat to serve a six years' term in the United States Senate: "The truth of the matter is Mr. Cleveland probably doesn't like the thought of green backs. They helped to whip too many his party during the war." The coincidence of the two announce ments revives our curiosity as to how happens that so "thoroughly American" State as Kansas elects Lewellings as Go ernors and Bakers and Peffers for Senators. while Wisconsin, with a great foreign population, is represented, both at the State and the national capitals, by sound money men, whether the Republicans or Democrats are in power; and Minnesota, with the largest proportion of foreign-born voters of all the States, save its neighbor, North Dakota, never allows Populism to get control, and sends a native of Norway to combat in the Senate the financial vagaries of the American Senators from Kansas.

Every Girl Should Cultivate It.

If there is anything girls should cultivate it is repose. Simply do not allow your feet to swing and your brows to pucker, but compel face and feet to mind your will, and will to be calm and tranquil on the outside if not beneath the surface. A result of this will be that the looking quiet and moving gently and holding yourself in control will bring about a restful condition of mind. You will feel better and be less nervous

if you put down the expression of nervous

Hint to Wanamaker. Washington Post.

If Brother Wanamaker expects to do but ness with the Pennsylvania Legislature will have to open his senatorial camp